



DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel IX.

ZATURDAG den 29sten DECEMBER, 1821.

N. 52.

Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgen uitgegeven by WILLIAM LEE, Drukker voor Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.

December 21, 1821

FOR ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

The fast sailing American schooner

WAVERLY,

E. GARDNER, Master.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Counting House of GEORGE CURIEL, or to the Captain on board.

Union Hotel, den 21sten December 1821.

TE KOOP BY DEN ONDERGETEEN-

KENDEN,

PORT WYN van de beste kwaliteit, by het dozyn of de enkele bottel—prijs Twaalf Patienjes per dozyn.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.

Union Hotel, 21st December, 1821.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

PORT WINE of a very superior quality, either by the dozen or single bottle—price per dozen Twelve Dollars.

JOSIAH THOMPSON.

Den 21sten December 1821.

DE ondergeteekenden, binnen kort dit eiland metbetende verlaten, roepen by dezen op, alle die genen welke vermeenen mogten eenige presentien respectievelijk ten hunnen laste te hebben, om zig voor den 1sten January aanteende te adresseeren ten huize van den Heer Jan Schutborg, aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, voor den eerste, en binnen het Fort Amsterdam ten zynen woonhuize, voor den tweeden ondergeteekende. Zullende na dien datum geene presentien meer worden aangenomen of voldaan.

P. C. SIMON, Kapitein
S. L. PEETS, 1ste Luit.

WY PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZLAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schouthynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden, Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden, Bonaire en Aruba, en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zee-magt aldaar, enz. enz. mitsgaders de Raad van Policie op het Eiland Curaçao voormeld.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten?

Dat goedgevonden en besloten is te bepalen, zoo als hierby wordt bepaald:

1. Dat de Schippers van vaartuigen waarmede passagiers zullen zyn aangekomen, verantwoordelyk zyn voor de naauwkeurige opgaf welke zy by de ijkering ter Secretary van den Raad van Policie moeten doen van de namen en het getal der mede gebragte passagiers, op verbeurte eener boete van vyf en twintig pezos van achten voor ieder persoon welke niet zal zyn opgaven; buiten en behalve hunne verdere verantwoordelykheid voor het gedrag van den niet aangegeven zynde passagier, waaromtrent aan het Officie Fiscaal gereserveerd blyft, zoodanige actie als aan hetzelfde zal competeren.

2. Dat alle op dit Eiland aangekomen zynde passagiers, het zy binnen deze haven of in eeniger der buiten baayen, terstond na derzelver ontschepping in de haven of arrivement van een der buiten baayen in het stads District, zich ter Fiscalaat zullen moeten begeven om aldaar zoodanige opgaf te doen als van hen zal worden gevorderd op verbeurte eener boete van vyftig pezos van achten, voor ieder persoon, te betalen door het hoofd van een huisgezin of ieder ander, op zich zelve staande persoon welke daaraan in gebreken zal zyn gebleven; onverminderd de actie welke het Officie Fiscaal zal vermeenen tegen dazelve inhoude, van eenige tegen dien bestaande suspitia als anderszins, te mogen en instaten instatieren.

3. Dat alle aangekomen passagiers, van den militairen stand van wat rang dezelve ook mogen zyn, welke zich niet in Com-

missie of in werkelyken dienst van hunne respectie Gouvernemen ten bevinden, en dus als partikulier reizen, wel degelyk onder de bepalingen van de voorgaande afdeelingen dezer begrepen zyn; edoch in commissie of in werkelyken dienst zynde, zullen zy zich in stede van zich ter Fiscalaat aantegeven, dadelijk by hunne aankomst aan den Plaatselyken Kommandant moeten aanmelden; in welk geval zy als militaire personen zullen worden aangemerkt, maar verzuimd hebbende de voorseide aanmelding te doen, zullen zy als partikulier worden beschouwd en vervallen in de penaliteit by de 2de afdeeling dezer vastgesteld; blyvende aan alle militairen die als partikulieren reizen hierby onverlet, om zich mede by den Plaatselyken Kommandant aan te dienen, in welk geval zy als militairen buiten Commissie of werkelyken dienst van hunne respectie Gouvernemen ten zullen worden aangezien.

4. Dat alle in commissie of in werkelyken dienst van hunne respectie Gouvernemen ten alhier aangekomen zynde passagiers, by hun vertrek van dit Eiland geene paspoorten zullen behoeven, maar zullen hunne mede gebragte paspoorten, des niet te min, door den Plaatselyken Kommandant moeten zyn gevisceerd en ter Gouvernemen ts Secretary kosteloos worden aangegeven, zoodanig als zy het Eiland zullen mogen verlaten.

5. Dat alle herbergiers, logementhouders en andere personen welke vreemdelingen, tegen belooning huisvesten, zullen verpligt zyn om aan elk hunner logeergasten, binnen vier en twintig uren na hunnen intrek aan te bieden een der tot dien einde bestemde en by den Raad-Fiscaal, op aanvraag, te bekomene gedrukte lystten, ten einde daarop in te vullen de antwoorden die op de daarin uitgedrukte vragen gevorderd worden, en dezelve te ondertekenen, om door den herbergier, logementhouder of anderen hiervoren bedoelden persoon, binnen de zoo even vermelden tyd, ter Fiscalaat te worden bezorgd; op verbeurte eener boete van vyftig pezos van achten, voor elk persoon, boven en behalve zoodanige actie als het Officie Fiscaal, by herhaling van het verzuim, zal vermeenen te mogen instatieren, tot ontzegging van het regt om herberg, logement of dergelyk huis te houden, of zoo als de Raad Fiscaal, anders zal bevinden regtens te behooren.

6. Dat de bewoners van huizen zullen verantwoordelyk zyn voor het werpen van steenen en dergelyke uit hunne huizen, en ook voor alle ongeregelheden zoo in het bezigen van scheld-woorden en beschimpingen in dezelve jegens het publiek in zover zy zulks zouden hebben kunnen verhinderen, of in gebreken mogten zyn gebleven aanwyzing te doen van de genen die zich daaraan hebben schuldig gemaakt; zullende de zoodanige inwoners door het Officie Fiscaal actionabel zyn, zoo wel nopens het houden of toelaten van dergelyke rustverstoorende handelwyzes als tot het aanwyzes van de genen die zich op dazdanige manier mogten hebben gedragen, om in zoodanige boete of straffe te worden gecondemneerd als naar bevinding, tot handhaving van eene goede policie en tot welzyn der kolonie zal bevonden worden in goede Justitie te behooren.

7. Wanneer het by het Officie Fiscaal, uit zichzelf, of op hooger bevel, moegt nodig geoordeeld worden de publieke wegen straten en plaatsen, welke doorgaans op eenig buitengewone voorval door de byeen-

komende voorbygangers en anderen, ondoorganglyk worden gemaakt, door het uit een gaan van de zich aldaar bevindende personen onbelemmerd te houden om aldus ongeregelheden en andere onaangename gebeurtenissen voor te komen, zal een ieder, op de eerste waarschouwing van de bedienden van Policie en Justitie, zich moeten verwyderen, op poene van als opsettelyk zamenschoters tot verstoring van de rust en goede order aangemerkt, en als zoodanig met geweld uit een verdreven te worden, en des noods gearresteerd om naat bevinding te worden te regt gesteld.

8. Dat het aan vreemdelingen, met uitzondering van militairen die den rang van Officier hebben en als zoodanig by het Gouvernement bekend zyn, niet zal geoorloofd wezen, eenigerlei soort van vuur of blanke wapenen by zich in derzelver woningen of logementen te hebben, te houden, daarom zal ieder zich op dit Eiland reeds bevindende vreemdeling (met uitzondering als voren) binnen den tyd van drie maal vier en twintig uren na de afkondiging hiervan, alle soorten van vuur of blanke wapenen hoe ook genaamd, ter Fiscalaat, tegen reçu, afleveren; terwyl alle aankomende vreemdelingen hetzelfde binnen vier en twintig uren na hun arrivement zullen moeten doen; zullende de genen die daaraan in gebreken mogten blyven, als gevaarlyk voor de rust der kolonie worden aangemerkt, en, behalve de verbeurte eener boete van niet minder dan vyftig, en niet meer dan vyf honderd pezos van achten, welke ter beoordeeling van den Raad van Civile en Criminele Justitie zal staan, van het Eiland verzonden of door het Officie Fiscaal geactioneerd worden, ingeval zulks, voor het welzyn der kolonie, noodig zal zyn.

9. Dat alle ingevolge de voorgaande 8ste afdeeling ter Fiscalaat ingeleverde wapenen in 's Lands wapenmagazyn zullen worden bewaard, en by het vertrek van derzelver eigenaar uit deze kolonie, aan hen tegen afgifte van het by de inlevering bekomen reçu, worden terug gegeven.

10. Dat het aan vreemdelingen, met uitzondering van militairen den rang van officier bekleedende en als zoodanig by het Gouvernement bekend, niet zal geoorloofd zyn om zich gewapend op de straat of andere openbare plaatsen te vertoonen of begeven, onverschillig hoedanig het wapen of de wapenen door hen gedragen worden, de moege of mogen genoemd zyn; op verbeurte eener boete van een honderd pezos van achten, onverminderd zoodanige actie als het Officie Fiscaal wegens daarby komende verzwarende omstandigheden, zal vermeenen aan hetzelfde regtens te competeren.

11. Dat de boeten, hiervoren vermeldt zullen zyn ten behoeve van de koloniale kas, den Raad Fiscaal en den aanbrenger, ieder een derde gedeelte daarvan.

Gedaan op Curaçao den 18den December 1821, het negende jaar van Zyners Majesteits regering.

(w. g.)

CANTZLAAR,

Ter Ordonnantie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur en van den Raad van Policie voormeld;

(w. g.)

W. PRINCE, Sec.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam, in de Willemstad, op Pietermaas, Scharlo, en aan de Overzyde dezer Haven, den 22sten der gemelde maand December 1821.

(w. g.)

W. PRINCE, Sec.

ge honderdduizende Christenen door de Turken om hals gebragt worden, als deze maar geen Engelschen zyn, en dat zy hunne handel slechts kunnen bevorderen. Waren de Engelschen de Turken niet ter hulp gekomen, dan zouden deze laatsten reeds hunne vestingen aan de Middellandsche Zee gelegen, hebben moeten overgeven; wyl dezelve door de Grieken belegerd wordende zonder levensmiddelen zyn, welke hun door Engelse schepen wordt toegevoerd; de Engelschen zyn zelfs zoo ver gegaan om in de Jonische eilanden Fransche en andere vaartuigen, welke uit Livorno gezeild waren om de Grieken hulp aan te brengen te confiskeeren; ook hebben zy de gekwetste Grieken, welke de vlugt naar de Jonische eilanden genomen had den terug gezonden, hetwelke hetzelfde is, als hunne Christelyke broeders aan de Mahomedanen omteloveren.

Doch wat behoeft men zich te bekommeren over die duizende Christenen die in Griekenland zyn omgebragt geworden; Groot Brittanje zal dit verlies wel weer herstellen. Hetzelve heeft immers in alle gedeelten der wereld zyne zendingen uitgezonden, die zullen dus wel weer anderen tot Christenen bekeren, om de plaats der uitgeroeide te vervangen. Het is wel waar dat die menigvuldige zendingen nog wel niets anders gedaan hebben als de wilden van een klein eilandje in de Zuid Zee gelegen (Bimeo) te bekeren, benevens eenige bastaart Hottentotten; doch nu zal het beter lukken, want de Engelschen hebben den Bybel in alle talen overgezet en miljoenen exemplaren van deuzelven laten drukken; wanneer nu de wilde en berbaarsche volkeren den Bybel lezen, zullen zy buiten allen twyfel tot het Christendom overgaan, en dan worden alle moorden door de Turken aan de Christenen toegebragt weder dubbeld vergoed.

De leden van het Heilige Verbond of liever het heillooze verbond, nemen dezelve maatregelen tegen de Grieken als de Engelschen; de keizer van Oostenryk heeft alle schriften laten verbieden die ten voordeele der Grieken in het licht gekomen zyn; dezelve heeft tegen het recht der menschheid prins Ypsilanti in een gevangenis doen opsluiten, den Grieksche vliegtelingen belet naar hun land terug te keren, uit vrees dat deze zich by hunne landgenooten tegen den Turken zouden voegen; en allen onderstand die de Grieken zou kunnen toegevoerd worden ten strengste verboden. De Barbarysche staten, grootmoediger dan de Christen mogendheden, Algiers, Tons, en Tripoli hebben hunne zee magt by die der Turkische gevoegd, om hunne Mahomedaanische broeders tegen de Christenen by te staan. Tegen over deze genoemde lagden streekt het edelmoedig en menschelyk karakter der Duitsehe natie sterk af; dit volk hetwelk zoo vele blyken gegeven heeft van grootheid van ziel, waren heldenmoed en zelf opoffering in den oorlog tegen Napoleon toont stand die het den Grieken tegen de Turken verleent; in alle voorneme steden worden hulp korpsen ter bystand van de Grieken opgericht; de jongelingen der aanzienlykste familien verlaten de Universiteiten, om zich naar de Fransche of Spaansche havens te begeven, ten einde van daar naar den Peloponnesus overgevoerd te worden. Deze uitrustingen ontmoeten evenwel vele zwarigheden en worden door de vorsten tegen gegaan. Uit de Spaansche havens zyn reeds eenige vaartuigen gezeild met onderstand en ammunitie, benevens vele Fransche, Spaansche en Italiaansche officieren, welke de Grieken zeer benodigd hebben, deze onderstand op het eiland Candia aangekomen zynde heeft veel toegebragt om een gedeelte van dit eiland te verlossen. Ter zee blijven de Grieken overvloedig op de Turksche schepen zynen in de havens opgesloten. Gelyk er plaats heeft by alle opstanden; zoo hadden er in het begin by de Grieken vele oneenigheden en wanorder plaats; thans beginnen zich de verschillende distrikten tot een centraal gouvernement te vereenigen, en de leger korpsen worden door Fransche, Duitsehe, en Spaansche officieren op de Europeansche wyze georganiseerd. Doch daar en tegen dienen er vele bekwaame Engelse zee officieren by de Turksche vloot. De Engelschen hebben vele voordeelen getrokken uit de uitroeying der Grieken te Constantinopelen, dewyl de Engelse kooplieden nu allen handel hebben die de Grieksche eertyds bezaten. Het schynt dat de groote heer den Russischen keizer veldtocht heeft gegeven; hy heeft een anderen patriarch benoemd en den Armoniers eenige kerken ontnomen, die aan den Grieken zulten gegeven worden; de Engelse consul Stanhope, en de Oostenrykse interapcijs te Constantinopelen, hebben veel tegedragen ter bevrediging van Rusland met Turken.

Te Buharest hebben weder bloedige toneel plaats gehad. De groote heer had eens af gemaakte amnestie beloofd aan alle rebellen die zich weder ter gehoorzaamheid zouden terug begeven. De verrader Sawa die midden in het leger van prins Ypsilanti, verlaten had, tot den Turken was overgegaan en dus de oorzaak was van de ontbinding van dat leger lokte twee duizend Armoenen uit om van de amnestie des keizers gebruik te maken; toen zy te Buharest aankwamen werden zy door de Turken vriendelyk ontfangen, doch des nachts werden zy verradelyk overvallen, de Armoenen vlogen in een kerk en verdedigden zich wanhopig, zy bezweken na een dertigendal Turken te neergeslacht te hebben; de verrader Sawa werd gedood, en de gevongene officieren gespiet. By deze gelegenheid werden de huizen der Russische en Oostenrykse consuls geplunderd.

In Napels zyn byna alle leden van het vorige parlement opgeligt, en naar Trieste overgevoerd om in de Oostenrykse vestingen opgesloten te worden; de geheele schuld dezer personen bestaat hier in, dat zy door het volk gekozen waren tot parlementen leden; de koning van Napels heeft de opvoeding der jeugd in zyne staten geheel aan de jesuiten toevertrouwd; geschikter middel kon Z. M. niet vinden om alle vonk van vryheids zucht by zyn volk uit te dooven; Z. M. de koning van Pruisen zoude buiten allen twyfel het zelfde doen, indien de hervorming van Luther dit met onmogelyk gemaakt hadde; waarschynelyk tot groote spyt van zyne Pruisische majestait, die zich dus vergenoegen moet met commissarissen over de hooge scholen aan te stellen om te waken dat de jongelingschap geene liberale grondbeginselen inzuige.

We take the earliest opportunity to correct a mistake, of rather an unpleasant nature, which occurred in our paper of last Saturday. We allude to an advertisement signed C. Meyer, to which the name of His Honor the Counsellor Fiscal was affixed, without the advertiser having authority to do so, His Honor having merely signed the original for the purpose of sanctioning its publication, but not with the intention of having his name inserted in the manner in which it appeared in the Courant.

An arrival on Monday from Coro, brings accounts of the expedition of general La Torre being at that time still at Los Teques. The greatest patriotism is stated to have manifested itself in Coro on the occasion, the male population having to a man taken up arms to defend themselves against La Torre should he make an attack upon the place.

By the brig Eliza, Waring, 15 days from New York, we received our regular files of the National Advocate to the 8th instant, from which we have taken ample extracts. Congress met on the 4th, but the President's Message had not been published up to the date of our latest papers.

The United States brig Spark, of 12 guns, John E. Eidon, Esq commander, sailed from this harbour on Wednesday afternoon, on a cruise.

On Thursday the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist was celebrated by the Brethren of the Ancient Lodge Union, No. 414, in the Lodge Rooms in Scharlo. The Members assembled at nine o'clock in the morning, and were joined by several of the Brethren from the Modern Lodge Contentment, and also by many transient Masons in the colony, who assisted in the performance of those mystic rites observed on the like occasion from time immemorial. The duties appertaining to the day having been regularly gone through, the whole of the Brethren, according to ancient usage, marched (within the premises of the Lodge,) in masonic procession, preceded by the Band of the Militia; and having returned to the Lodge, several appropriate Oration were delivered. The Brethren, afterwards partook of some refreshment, when they were again marshalled in order of procession, and proceeded from the Lodge to THOMPSON'S Hotel, where they sat down to a sumptuous and elegant Dinner prepared for the occasion. The harmony and brotherly love which prevailed during the evening, so protracted the pleasures of the entertainment, that it was not until a late hour that the Brethren separated for their respective homes.

CONSTITUTIVE ACT

Of the Independence of Spanish Santo Domingo, (Continued from No. 50.)

Art. 10. The naturalization bill is to be given by the legislative power, and to succeed that of citizenship with all the prescribed formalities; but neither of these will be entitled to any claim for offices of the government, of judicature, of the treasury, of the municipalities, or any other, either civil or political: to military promotions, however, all may aspire, even to the most elevated ranks.

Art. 11. Both the natives, and foreigners, will enter into the exercise of their rights as citizens at the age of 18 years, and be entitled to all kinds of elections, except such as may by the laws require a maturer age, in which case none will be elected under the age of 25.

Art. 12. The rights of citizenship are forfeited,

- 1st. By a judicial sentence to severe or disgraceful penalties; which, being fulfilled, the court which inflicted the same may again restore the forfeited rights.
- 2d. By accepting an office or badge from another government.
- 3d. By taking a letter of naturalization in a foreign country.

Art. 13. The exercise of these rights is suspended,

- 1st. By judicial report, in consequence of insanity or imbecility.
- 2d. By being an insolvent debtor, or a debtor to the public revenues.
- 3d. By a criminal accusation legally undertaken.
- 4th. By not knowing to read or write, in which case the right of voting is retained; but not that of being elected.
- 5. By not having any employment, trade, or means of living honestly.

Art. 14. The duties of a citizen are the following:—

To support the independence and freedom of the country, and to sacrifice his life and property in behalf of those sacred obligations; to be

faithful to our constitution; to be obedient to the laws, and to respect the established authorities. Every one who acts contrary to the same is a bad citizen and obnoxious to the laws.

Art. 15. The house of every citizen is a sacred asylum for his person, and whatever it contains. It cannot be alienated except in cases provided for by the law, by means of a judicial mandate in writing, or by order of the judge in person, whenever a crime is found to have been perpetrated therein, or whenever a culprit is therein harbored in *fraganti* or prosecuted by a lawful authority. The public places, such as Hotels, Coffee houses, Shops, Billiard rooms, and all such as require licenses from government for their establishment, may be examined both by day and night, as may by good order and policy be deemed expedient.

Art. 16. No citizen can be prosecuted, imprisoned, or arrested except in such cases, and with such formalities as are required by law.

Art. 17. The prisoner, if his case be found to merit the verdict of corporal punishment, cannot be released by bail, which is acceptable in cases only where pecuniary fines are constituted, or any correctional arrest, not exceeding a month.

Art. 18. The liberty of the press will continue as heretofore, under the same restrictions and penalties, until better laws may be framed on this head.

Art. 19. The assemblies will continue to exist provisionally, under the denomination of municipalities, and under the same forms of election and re-election at the customary periods and places, until a new order of things is introduced; but with regard to their functions and faculties they will be confined to those which they held and still hold by the laws of the Indies, and to the policy of the people.

Art. 20. The alcaldes will take no cognizance of any civil demands, exceeding \$ 100, &c.

Art. 21. The alcaldes may admit testimony as regards the cases alluded to in the 9th art. of legitimate birth, death, shipwreck, or absence, as long as no other special investigation is required by the law.

Art. 22. In all the cities, towns and villages of the state, justice will be administered in trifling instances of the civil and criminal department by a chief alcalde and learned judge, appointed by the government, who will reside at the head of each of the five divisions.

Art. 23. The income of these judges is now limited to 1500 dollars, defrayed by the state: They will also enjoy the existing fees of signatures, &c.

Art. 24. The places of these learned judges will be filled, in cases of vacancy, death, absence, or legal removal, by the municipal alcaldes of the towns where the vacancy exists, until notice thereof be given to the government and the same provided for.

Art. 25. A court of appeal will exist in this capital, where in civil cases the parties may find relief, and the judges a revision of the sentences given by them in criminal affairs. This court will temporarily be known under the denomination of supreme court of justice; and the number of its judges, their attributes, wages, &c. will be provided for as soon as possible by another regulation.

Art. 26. The civil and criminal penalties will, in the meantime, be the same as those which existed at the period when the constitution of the Spanish monarchy was made public, until others more adapted to the genius, education and manners of the citizens may be instituted.

Art. 27. The province of the intendancy, will hereafter be distinct from that of the governor. To the former belongs all that relates to political economy in the departments of the treasury, the receiving of the public revenues, and the appropriation of the same; while the civil and criminal affairs, such as contraband, the payment of contributions, debts, and corporate duties; the post offices, the crimes of men in office in the exercise of their functions, &c. will be determined by the assembly of the chief alcalde; and the appeal from this goes immediately to the court of justice aforesaid for its ulterior decision.

Art. 28. In the imposts taxes and established contributions, no alteration will at present take place; the perception and receiving whereof will continue under the wonted denomination; but the product of those which were formerly appropriated to the expenses of the provincial department, will hereafter go into the general treasury of the state.

Art. 29. Any debts which may hereafter be contracted to support the liberty and independence of the country, or to meet any indispensable exigencies in the public administration, will be acknowledged by government, as legitimate, and all the revenues of the state are answerable for the payment thereof; with respect to the old debt contracted by the extinguished government of Spain, it remains to be determined by the general congress of the union; but the pensions assigned to the widows, parents and children of those who have died in the war of the reconquest will continue to be fully satisfied, and even so with those who have become invalids to the same cause.

Art. 30. The assembly, in preference to every other branch of public administration, will direct its attention towards the organization of a saving system, most suitable to the situation of the country and to its territorial wealth; its first efforts must be, to curtail the expenses as much as possible and to reduce the number of civil officers, whose services are not indispensable in the despatch of public business.

Art. 31. Whenever in the junta of the go-

vernment any matter is discussed, such as the imposition of a new tax, the reduction of the existing ones, and the removal or appointment of officers and of their wages, the vote of the intendant will be consulted; but he will not interfere in the discussion.

Art. 32. The political constitution of the Spanish monarchy is from this day abolished; likewise the laws, corporations and further establishments emanating from the same.

Art. 33. No European Spaniard will, throughout the state, be allowed to hold any office of government, of judicature, of the treasury either municipal, civil or political, whatever may be its denomination; and with respect to the military, excepted in the 10th article, they must previously have taken their letter of naturalization, by means of, and with the formalities required.

Art. 34. Temporarily, and before a new system of the military bodies of the state can be carried into practice, in order to do away with the hateful distinction which has hitherto prevailed between the soldier and the simple citizen, and which have at all times introduced dissensions and party spirit throughout the state, they will continue to be governed by the general Ordinance, or the private regulations of each, except the private prerogative of the so styled privileged bodies which are henceforth extinguished; the individuals of such bodies returning to the jurisdiction of the captain-generalship.

Art. 35. All machinations, plots, projects, seditious views, tumults, mutinies and riotous assemblies, in any manner directed to overturn the republican system, to overthrow the freedom and independence of the country, to obstruct the course of organized measures, to disturb public peace, or to propagate adhesion to Spain, will be considered as crimes of treason against the state, investigated according to military practice, and tried by a court-martial; and the penalties to be inflicted will take place within twenty four hours after the sentence shall have been notified. From these species of crimes no privileged body is exempted.

Art. 26. Those who are appointed to any office of state will have their oath administered to them, if they are military, by the captain-general or commander of the forces; if civil by the governor-president, as follows: "Do you swear to God, and by the Holy Apostles, to acknowledge and defend with your life, property and faculties, the Independence and freedom of the state of the Spanish portion of Hayti; to be faithful to its government, to support the constitution, (and in case the oath is administered to a judge or chief who has any authority, it will be added) "and to cause respect to its laws to be observed, and be obedient to the constituted authorities?" The officer will then reply: "I swear." Then he who administers the oath, will rejoin, "So God help you: if not, call you to an account; while at the same time you will be responsible to the state for all abuses, and trespasses agreeable to law."

Art. 37. No public officer can be deposed from his place without a due knowledge of causes, and unless it be in consequence of excesses and abuses specified by law; but all are equally held responsible with their persons, office and property, in case of being judicially proved faithless to the duties of their station.

Art. 38. Should any public officer in the exercise of his functions, find any of the articles of this provisional regulation, or any of the laws, by which the state is henceforth to be ruled, doubtful, he will communicate the same for an explanation to the junta through the political governor, by whom the solution will be made known to him.

Art. 39. Let this be printed, published, and circulated as soon as possible, for the observance and punctual fulfilment thereof, throughout the state; and let this original act be preserved in the archives of the Municipal Hall for its duration, and a perpetual memento in the annals of Spanish Hayti; signed by the citizens composing this provisional junta of the government.

Given in the Municipal Hall of the City of Santo Domingo, Capital of the Independent State of Spanish Hayti, the first December eighteen hundred and twenty one.—First year of the Independence.

MANUEL CARAVAJAL—JOSE NUNES DE CASERES—JUAN VICENTE MOSCOSO—ANTONIO MARTINEZ VALDEZ—L. JUAN NEPOMUCENO DE ARREDONDO—JUAN RUIZ—VICENTE MANCIBO.

MANUEL LOPEZ DE UMERES, Secretary.

From the National Advocate.

NEW YORK Nov. 23.

Pirates Taken—The U. S. schr. Porpoise, lieut. commandant Ramage, sailed from St. Thomas on the 25th Oct. in pursuit of a piratical vessel which had been committing extensive depredations upon the American commerce, and captain Foster was informed, that the Porpoise had succeeded in capturing her, but that she had lost two men, killed in the engagement. The engagement, it was understood, lasted two hours. The loss sustained by the pirate, or any further particulars, capt. F. was not advised of—neither the victor nor the vanquished had got in when the Franklin sailed.—*Commercial reading room books, Norfolk.*

November 26

Very late from England.—By the arrival at Boston of the ship Triton, capt. Bussey, from Liverpool in 30 days, London dates have reach-

ed us to the evening of the 21st October and Liverpool of the 23d.

All idea of a war betwixt Russia and the Porte seems to have been abandoned in Europe. Negotiations for a continuance of peace between Russia and Turkey are stated to be going on under the mediation of Austria and England.—The latter is said to have proposed to France to maintain the integrity of Turkey, except that Russia might have Moldavia and Wallachia, Russia ceding to certain princes a part of Poland.

The Greeks continued successful. A fleet of 60 sail of Turkish, Egyptians and Algerine vessels is said to have collected to go against the Greeks.

Accounts from Odessa of Sept. 18, state that the Turkish fleet had gained an advantage over the Greek naval forces. They state also that the question of war or peace was decided, and that the camps of both armies which had been in sight of each other on the Pruth, were broken up, and the troops were marching to stations nearer home.

The king of England entered Hanover on the 10th October.

The count Bertrand, and the count and countess Montholon, and family, belonging to the late household of Bonaparte, have obtained the permission of Louis 18th to return to France, and have repaired to Paris.

It is stated in the Madrid papers of the 4th October that Villamora, charged with having endeavored to substitute the republican, for the constitutional system, has been condemned by the tribunal of Saragossa to eight years banishment to one of the Canary Islands, to be deprived of his commission and rank, and to pay the cost of the process.

About 20 persons paraded Saragossa on the night of the 1st October with a stick, to which a handkerchief was tied, crying.—"Death to the militia and Riego, and live the Holy Virgin." The soldiers attacked them and seized five, two were grievously wounded.

It is confirmed that the Russian and Austrian ambassadors to the court of Portugal, have left Lisbon in disgust; the Russian consul there having been insulted by a mob, and satisfaction having been refused or evaded by the government. The English minister also, has remonstrated ineffectually against several acts of the Portuguese Cortes, as violations of existing treaties; but he has not left the kingdom as reported.

November 28.

It appears from the immense quantities of bread stuffs which have found their way to the London and Liverpool markets, that American flour does not sell there at more than five dollars a barrel, after deducting freight and charges; while from the continued influx from all quarters, there is every reason to believe it will gradually decline, till it gets below the price at which it was bonded previous to the late artificial rise. We should not, indeed, be surprized to hear of the English markets being so glutted as to render all imported flour and grain unsaleable at any price.

Important.—Extracts of letters from Havana, from very respectable sources, to a gentleman in this city:

"Oct. 31.—Our crop of coffee is very poor this year. I had previously calculated the general average to be about one half of the last year's crop; but now fear it will be much below this estimate.

"Nov. 5.—I confirm to you my last of the 31st ult. and have to add that we have had advices since then from Mexico. All that kingdom is now independent, with the sole exception of Vera Cruz, which they were preparing to attack with troops from the capital.

"Nov. 6th.—The Spanish Main from Orinoko to the Mexican Gulph is all independent. Puerto Cabello in Caracas, and the fortifications of St. Juan de Ulloa, are the only two places in the hands of the royalists. Mexico had surrendered; Vera Cruz is entirely deserted, and the troops retired to Ulloa."

Portugal.—An article from Lisbon, of the 22d September, repeats the statement, that the prince royal and his consort have been ordered by the Cortes to return from the Brazils to Portugal immediately. The prince royal is to be directed to go upon his travels for the benefit of his education, and also his brother, Don Miguel. The king of Portugal has determined to give every facility to Portuguese agriculture.—His majesty is already in correspondence with Sir John Sinclair and other distinguished agriculturalists in England.

December 1.

From Mexico—The schr. Ann Maria, capt. Sison, in 8 days from Havana, arrived at Charleston on 22d Nov. and brings intelligence of the death of O'Donoju, the viceroy of Mexico, supposed to have been occasioned by poison.—Capt. S. reports that the pirates, about 70 in number, had constructed two forts on Cape Antonio for their defence. The Spanish 74 Asia, from Vera Cruz, with three millions and a half of dollars, for government and merchants, arrived at Havana on the 19th Nov. Prices at Havana, Coffee 19 to 21, rice \$5.

Accounts are said to have reached N. Orleans from Campeachy, that the city of Mexico had fallen into the hands of the revolutionists, with a loss to the royalists of 5,000 men killed.—*National Intelligencer, Nov. 28.*

December 3.

By an arrival at Charleston, Havana accounts have been received of the 15th November, by which it appears that the information previously received of the poisoning of the viceroy of New Spain was incorrect. A Spanish line of

battle ship with specie from Vera Cruz, in 20 days, had arrived at Havana on the 21st, on board of which was the vice king Apodaca of Mexico, who, in passing the Moro castle refused to salute; he likewise told the officers of the governor who went on board for news, that he had no news for them, and would give them no satisfaction, but treated them very impolitely; he disembarked the day following and went to Guanabocoa, where he still remains, without having visited Havana.

On the 14th November, a corvette from the same place (Vera Cruz) arrived with another vice-king, Novella, the successor of Apodaca, by which we learn that the city of Vera Cruz is at present completely independent. In the castello, (a fort in the bay) there are about 100 soldiers, and about two months supplies, after which it must inevitably be given up.

December 4.

East Indies.—The Batavian Courant, of the 11th July, received at Boston, contains the official account of the capture of Palembang by the Dutch, after a pretty severe contest with the sultan of that place. For more than a century, the Dutch had exercised a sovereign control in this quarter. In 1819, the Dutch were compelled to evacuate the place altogether, and since then they have been involved in a war with the sultan, who has been able, for some years, to oppose to them a successful resistance. The recovery of the place is regarded by the Dutch government as an event of considerable importance.

From Havana.—The Madrid papers received at Charleston, via Havana, mention, that the deputies sent by the Spanish government to Buenos Ayres, had returned to the Spanish capital without effecting the object of their mission.

Another Pirate Caught.—We have more than ordinary pleasure in laying the following papers before our readers:

Extract of a letter from com. Arthur Sinclair, commanding naval officer, Norfolk, Va. to the secretary of the navy, dated 27th November, 1821.

"I have the satisfaction to inform you that the piratical schooner Moscow, prize to the United States' ship Hornet, and under charge of midshipman William H. Kennon, has this moment anchored in this harbor, after a passage of twenty-eight days; during which time she has been blown off and suffered some inconvenience, but no material loss. I herewith forward you capt. Henley's dispatch. Fourteen of the nineteen composing the crew of the Moscow, are retained on board the Hornet. The remaining five, with the schooner, her tackle and furniture, I have directed to be immediately delivered to the marshal of the district."

U. S. ship Hornet, at sea, Oct. 30, 1821, Lat. 19 47. N. long. 74 5. W.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you, that, in pursuance of your orders, I remained at the appointed rendezvous, off the Capes of Virginia, until the evening of the 15th instant, when, no vessels appearing to profit of the convey offered them, I proceeded on my cruise. Having had bad weather and unfavorable winds, almost ever since, we did not get through Turk's Island passage until yesterday, when we fell in with, and captured, off St. Domingo, the piratical armed schooner called the Moscow, mounting one two pounder. She has no commission, and a mixed crew of blacks and Spaniards; nineteen in number. I have put on board the necessary officers and men to navigate her, and have instructed midshipman Kennon to proceed with her, and such part of her crew, as I have thought it safe to leave on board, to the first convenient port, agreeably to your general instructions, and deliver her over to the civil authority.

We found on board a number of articles, evidently, of her plunder, viz: such as watches, ladies' shawls, silk stockings, shirts, and other articles marked with initials. She has been out but a short time, as she had on board fresh fruit, &c. She was in pursuit of a merchant vessel the moment we came up with her. I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant.

R. HENLEY.

The Hon. Smith Thompson, Sec. U. S. Navy.

December 5.

Commodore Aury.—The death of commodore Aury by a fall from his horse, which we have already noticed, is confirmed by accounts brought from the Spanish Main, in 22 days, by the schr. Musquetoe.

Our finances.—Yesterday the Congress of the United States convened at Washington. The President's communication will not be made before this day, and if there should be a contest, which is not improbable, for the speaker's chair, it may be suspended until Friday.

The most interesting part of the President's communication must be the finances of the country. At the close of the late, and the commencement of the present year, strong apprehensions were expressed that there would be found during the year 1821, great deficiency in the revenue. During the last three or four months, however, very conflicting opinions have been entertained on this subject, and the Editors of the National Intelligencer have stated that there would be no deficit.

We have made some efforts to ascertain the facts, and we have no doubt but that the information which we have received will be found substantially correct.

It will be recollected that the nett receipts of the customs for the present year were estimated by the secretary of the treasury at 14,000,000 of dollars. It is understood that they will amount to about 13,000,000 of dollars, leaving a deficiency of one million.